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Floristic composition of the *kaan* forests of Sagar Taluk: sacred landscape in the central Western Ghats, Karnataka, India

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Abstract: In the Malnad region of the central Western Ghats, Karnataka, ethnic people conserve village forests called *kaan* forests as the abode of sylvan deities. Ethnic taboos have kept *kaan* forests in a virgin state over the course of centuries. In recent times, the strong taboo around these *kaan* forests has lessened, and the withdrawal of managing rights of *kaans* has affected valued species. Of 103 *kaan* forests (totalling 5,254 ha) in the region, 24 (= 12 ha) well-managed *kaan* forests were inventoried floristically during 2008 to 2009. The results provided identification of a total of 303 species in 237 genera and 79 diverse families. Of these, 34 species belong to rare, endangered, or threatened categories 116 were endemics, and 150 were evergreen species. *kaan* forests are still essentially of climax character, and are the abode of ecologically sensitive plant species. Affording more powers to the local communities in protecting the local biodiversity would be more effective in conserving them.

Key words: floristic diversity, threatened species, conservation, central Western Ghats, India

INTRODUCTION

kaan forests are patches of forest recognized as sacred and protected on the grounds of religious and cultural beliefs. These forests are often situated near to villages and range in size from a under a hectare to many hectares. The name '*kaans*' literally means 'thick evergreen forests'. These forests have existed in the central Western Ghats for millennia and are considered to be a relic of the original forest vegetation of the region (Joshi and Gadgil 1991). These *kaan* forests are distributed in landscapes that are more favourable for deciduous formations in the Karnataka plateau (Pascal et al. 1998). *kaan* forests are subjected to traditional systems of conservation practices and management by indigenous and local communities, and their traditional lifestyles are relevant for the conservation and sustainable harvest of resources such as wild nutmeg, pepper, gums and resins, honey, and tapping toddy to trade in the prehistoric period (Joshi and Gadgil 1991; Gokhale 2004; Chandran et al. 2008). As the cultural diversity of any region is closely linked to its surrounding biodiversity (Negi 2010), the traditional *kaan* forest system or concept is often seen where inhabitants of ethnic *Ediga* communities, formerly toddy tappers and hunter-gatherers, were heavily dependent on the biodiversity of these forests (Chandran 2003; Gunaga et al. 2012). However, these patches were home for toddy palms (*Caryota urens*) and several wild lives in the olden times.

Thus, *kaan* have been referred to as safety forests (Chandran and Gadgil 1991) or reserve forests of local people (Gokhale et al. 2011). These are least disturbed forests of the region harbouring many threatened, endemic and relic tree species like *Dipterocarpus indicus*, *Madhuca bourdilloni*, *Syzygium travancoricum,* and recently discovered *Semecarpus kathlekanensis,* and also supports fauna including Lion Tailed Macaque (*Macaca lupus*), Slender Loris (*Loris tardigradus*), Giant squirrel (*Ratufa indica*) (Chandran et al. 2010). The only natural population of *Vateria indica* and newly discovered populations of *Syzygium travancoricum* and *Madhuca bourdillonii,* which was once believed to be extinct from its type locality, have been discovered recently from relic patches of *kaan* forests in Uttara Kannada district (Chandran 1997; Chandran et al. 2008). Besides serving as a repository of biodiversity, *kaan* forests also provide a myriad of valuable ecosystem services (Wingate 1888). They maintain the underground water table and thereby favour the existence of springs and perennial streams. The shade and rich moisture content provided by *kaan* forest habitat has also favoured the cultivation of various plant spices, especially wild pepper, which has helped to sustain rural people in prehistoric times (Chandran and Gadgil 1993a).

Unique traditional systems developed by indigenous people to conserve forest patches have been passed on to them by preceding generations in this part of the region. However, in more recent times there has been a loosening in the strict taboos developed by the natives of this region due to the influence of modern lifestyles and agriculture. Both increases in human population and declines in the fertility of agricultural land have increased dependence on the *kaan* forests as a source of income, and hence resulted in non-sustainable harvesting of resources (Gunaga et al. 2013). Encroachment of *kaans* land for cultivation and also illegal felling of valuable timber trees have resulted in the depletion of protected biodiversity.

Many studies have been done in the *kaan* forests of surrounding districts of the study area. However, no such studies have been attempted in the Sagar taluk of Shimoga district of Karnataka state in the central Western Ghats with respect to floristic composition. Given this background, we choose to inventory the floristic composition of these *kaan* forests, which formed the prime objective of this study.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study area

The focal area of study was located in the Sagar taluk of Shimoga district, Karnataka state, India which is one among seven taluks of Shimoga district (Figure 1). It starts from the crest line of central Western Ghats to the eastern plain, and lies between 13°54′ and 14°18′ N and between 074°36′ and 075°18′ E with an average altitude of 579 m.

The climate of study area is characterized by a monsoon regime. The Southwest Monsoon sets in this region around the first week of June and continues up to August or September. After a short lull, the Northwest Monsoon begins around October for a short period. The average rainfall of the taluk ranges from 2,000–2,600 mm per year. The windward side (i.e., the crest line of western Ghats region of the taluk) receives heavy rains (3,500–5,000 mm) from June to September with shorter periods of dry months, whereas there is a rapid decline in rainfall (1,500–2,000 mm) and extended dry weather towards eastern plains within the distance of 30 km from the crestline (Venugopal 2008). The annual mean temperature of Sagar taluk varies from 15–25°C in the coldest season and 30–35°C in the hottest months. For most part of the year the average humidity of the area may be around 70%. The soil type of the taluk is predominantly lateritic. The total geographic area of the study area is 193,999 ha of which 66,125 ha (34%) is under forest cover. Of the total forest area, 5,254 ha (8%) of the land is covered by *kaan* forests. Gokhale (2004) has reported 82 *kaans* from this taluk. After obtaining official permission from the forest department, we ultimately documented a total of 103 *kaan* forests in Sagar taluk (including official records of *kaan* forests listed by the forest department). Photographs of some of these *kaan* forests are shown in Figure 2. There are four distinct vegetation types in the region, including dry scrub and deciduous vegetation to the east, in contrast to the evergreen and semi-evergreen forests in the hills. *kaan* forests form a unique landscape of this taluk amongst other forest landscapes.

kaan forests in Sagar taluk range from a under a hectare to many hectares in extent. Based on the area of *kaans*, these are broadly categorized into three size classes, namely large (>50 ha), medium (15–50 ha) and small (≤15 ha). Since *kaan* forests are spread over high to low rainfall area, two *kaan* forests from each category were selected for vegetation sampling. Depending on the level of disturbance, the study sites were classified as disturbed and undisturbed forests of both rainfall regimes (Figure 3). Of the 103 *kaan* forests, 24 well-managed *kaan* forests (totalling 12 ha) have been sampled for the floristic study (Table 1 and Figure 1).

Data collection

In order to inventory the floristic composition of *kaan* forests, a transect method was employed. Transect lengths of 1,000 m × 5 m breadth (0.5 ha) were laid in two *kaan* forests of each large, medium and small category of

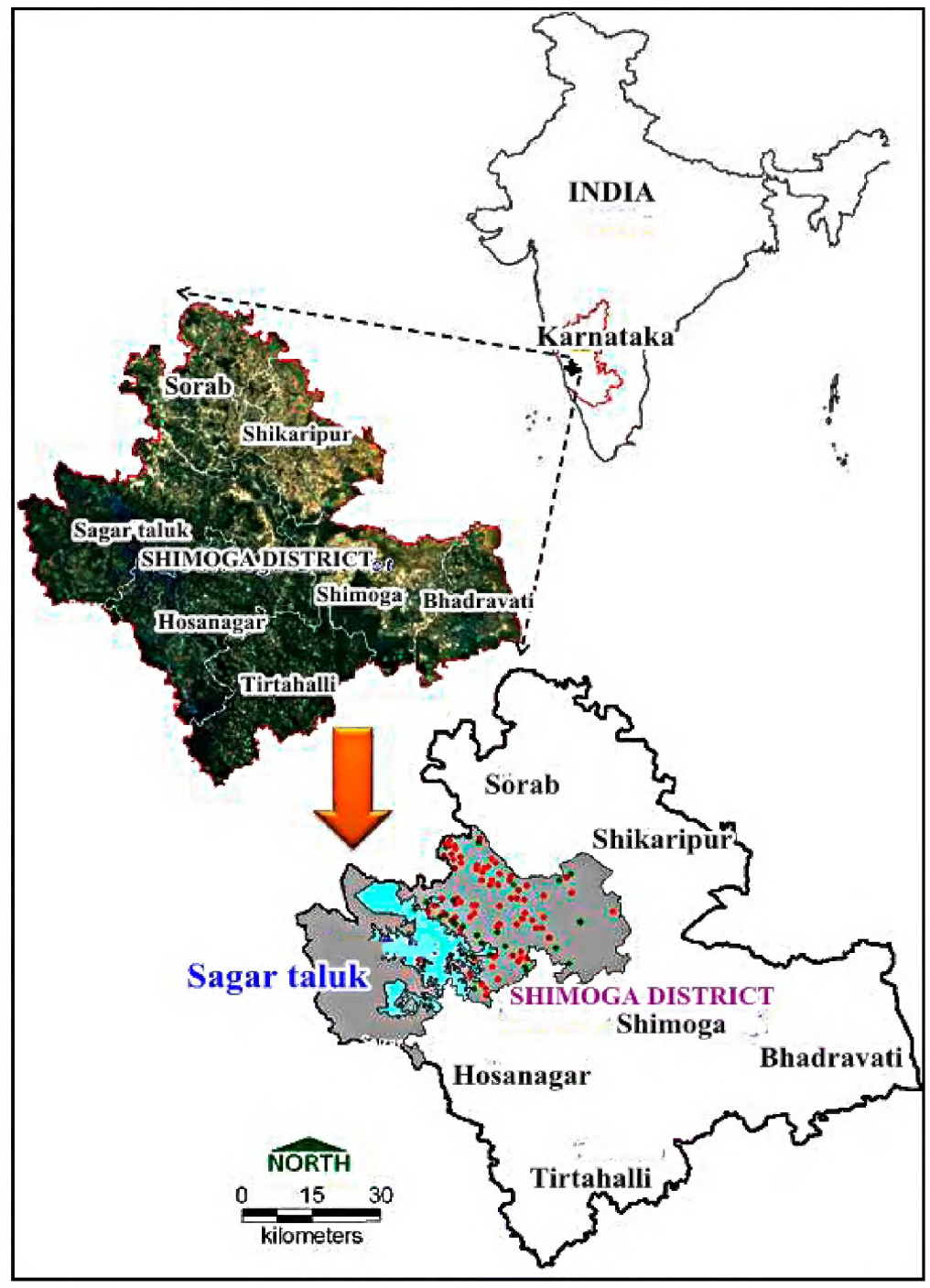

Figure 1. The study area and distribution of sites.

Table 1. Demographic details of study sites

Name of the *kaan*	Area (ha)	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)	Altitude (m)	Category
Low-rainfall disturbed *kaan* forests					
Hagulpura *kaan*	3.2	14°15′40″	075°00′05″	602	Small
Shridharapura *kaan*	15	14°16′13″	075°01′32″	586	Small
Maneghatta *kaan*	45	14°15′49″	075°00′37″	593	Medium
Sullur *kaan*	40	14°17′05″	074° 55′18″	574	Medium
Hirenalluru *kaan*	219	14°15′58″	074°59′12″	593	Large
Chikkanalluru *kaan*	327	14°16′47″	075°00′56″	583	Large
Low-rainfall undisturbed *kaan* forests					
Adarante *kaan*	4.9	14°14′15″	074°59′46″	590	Small
Yelkundli *kaan*	2.56	14°18′38″	074°59′26″	579	Small
Kagodu *kaan*	46	14°15′29″	074°59′14″	549	Medium
Jambani *kaan*	50	14°14′09″	075°09′14″	739	Medium
Huttadimba *kaan*	102	14°09′05″	075°11′46″	549	Large
Baruru *kaan*	206	14°14′55″	075°10′33″	687	Large
High-rainfall disturbed *kaan* forests					
Heruru *kaan*	4	14°09′22″	074°56′10″	566	Small
Siganduru *kaan*	12	14°04′31′	074°52′18″	615	Small
Yelgalale *kaan*	48	14°08′32″	075°01′45″	610	Medium
Athvadi *kaan*	50	14°05′01″	075°03′34″	661	Medium
kaanle-Shirur *kaan*	63	14°11′20″	074°56′48″	584	Large
Kugwe *kaan*	162	14°10′10″	074°58′58″	603	Large
High-rainfall undisturbed *kaan* forests					
Heggodu *kaan*	15	14°06′16″	075°02′44″	593	Small
Pandavara kodlu *kaan*	5	14°08′48″	074°56′42″	644	Small
Hunsur *kaan*	49	14°11′39″	074°56′25″	598	Medium
Hosalli *kaan*	42	14°09′47″	074°54′51″	704	Medium
Hosgunda *kaan*	260	14°06′01″	075°08′48″	624	Large
Sasaravalli *kaan*	52	14°09′08″	074°56′28″	697	Large

Figure 2. *kaan* forests in Sagar taluk, Shimoga district, Karnataka, India. (**a**) Yelkundli *kaan*; (**b**) Hosgunda *kaan*; (**c**) Maneghatta *kaan*; (**d**) Jambani *kaan*; (**e**) Huttadimba *kaan*; (**f**) Sasaravalli *kaan* (Photo by Shrikant Gunaga).

low and high rainfall area of disturbed and undisturbed regimes. All the species encountered in the sampling units were documented. To document the shrub species, two nested quadrates of 25 m² were laid in each 1,000 m transect, one at the beginning of the transect (i.e., after 100 m of the starting point), and another at the end of transect. For enumerating herb diversity, two 1 m² nested quadrates were laid in each of the shrub quadrate. Because the *kaan* forests are sacred, the taboos which underlay their protection also limited the collection of specimens. Only specimens of unidentified species were collected (with the permission of village head man) and deposited in the newly established Western Ghats Plant Resource herbarium at the College of Forestry Sirsi, Karnataka. These specimens were identified by referring to standard floras such as Gamble and Fischer (1935), Talbot (1909), Cook (1903), and floristic keys (Pascal and Ramesh 1987) of the study area. Lists of threatened plants in the *kaan* forests were prepared with the help of published list of IUCN (2011) (International Union for Conservation of Nature), Ravikumar and Ved (2000), Summy et al. (2000), with reference to Nayar (1996) and Chandran (2003) for the identification of endemic and evergreen species occurring in the *kaan* forests.

RESULTS

The assessment of floristic composition across different rainfall regimes, disturbance gradients and size class of *kaan* forests of entire study area revealed 303 species of 237 genera belonging to 79 diverse families. A detailed checklist of plant species, their families, status, and endemism of each species and also the photographs of the selected species are provided in Table 2 and Figures 3–7 respectively. The number of species recorded in the *kaan* forests of different regimes varied from 49 to 80 species. Among individual *kaan* forests, the undisturbed Hunsur *kaan* accounted for a great diversity of plants with 80 species; the highest of all *kaans* in Sagar taluk. The Sullur *kaan,* which is a disturbed *kaan* in a low-rainfall area, also possessed a good diversity with 76 species followed by Hirenallur and kaanle-Shirur *kaans* with 73 and 72 species respectively. Heggodu and Siganduru *kaans*, which are small *kaans* of undisturbed nature, registered the lowest species composition at 49 species.

Among different variables, low-rainfall *kaans* were more speciose (219 species) than high-rainfall area *kaans* (119 species). Further, it was found that undisturbed *kaans* comprised of 232 species in contrast to 218 species found in disturbed *kaans*. In addition, considering the different size class of *kaan* forests, there was an increase in species composition with increase in the size of the *kaan*.

Pooled over all *kaan* forests localities, trees were the major life forms with 148 species, followed by shrubs (80 species), herbs (30 species), climbers (23 species),

lianas (20), and palms with two species. Families such as Rubiaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Moraceae, Apocynaceae, and Lauraceae contributed most of the diversity with 26% of total number of species.

Species with special categories (such as rare, endangered and threatened (RET), endemic, and evergreen species) were enumerated as 11% RET, 38% endemic, and 50% evergreen species.

Among the plant species documented, *Actinodaphne hookeri, Artocarpus hirsutus, Beilschmiedia wightii, Cinnamomum malabathrum, Diospyros candolleana, Diospyros crumenata, Diospyros sylvatica, Holigarna arnottiana, Holigarna grahamii, Hydnocarpus pentandra* were recorded in most of the *kaans* forests of both rainfall and disturbance

Figure 3. Disturbance parameters in *kaan* forests. (**a**) Encroachment; (**b**) Grazing; (**c**) Fuelwood collection; (**d**) Dry manure collection; (**e**) Minor produces collection; (**f**) Timber cutting; (**g**) Weed invasion; (**h**) Soil removal; (**i**) Fire; (**j**) Water diversion; (**k**) Roads/foot paths; (**l**) Lopping (Photo by Shrikant Gunaga).

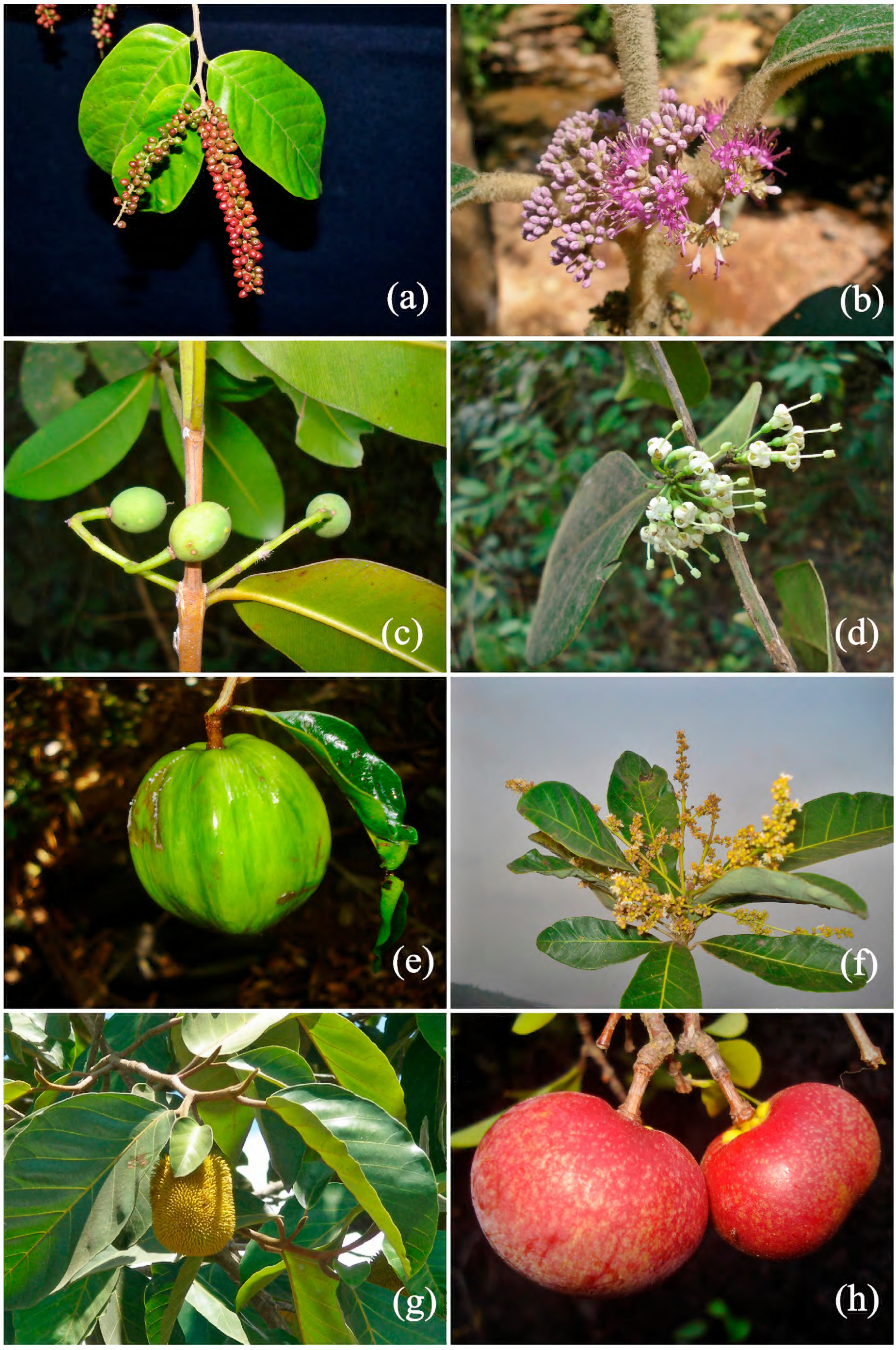

Figure 4. Some of the important plant species of *kaan* forests of Sagar taluk. (**a**) *Antidesma menasu* (Euphorbiaceae); (**b**) *Callicarpa tomentosa* (Verbenaceae); (**c**) *Calophyllum apetalum* (Clusiaceae); (**d**) *Canthium dicoccum* (Rubiaceae); (**e**) *Chrysophyllum lanceolatum* (Sapotaceae); (**f**) *Holigarna ferruginea* (Anacardiaceae); (**g**) *Artocarpus hirsutus* (Moraceae); (**h**) *Garcinia indica* (Clusiaceae) (Photo by Shrikant Gunaga and R. Vasudeva).

gradients, as well as in different size classes exhibiting wider distribution across the study area. At the generic level, *Ficus* represented by nine species followed by *Diospyros* (eight species), *Garcinia* and *Glochidion* were represented by four species each, whereas 65% of each genera is represented by a single species.

DISCUSSION

The majority of *kaan* forests in Sagar taluk harbour evergreen to semi-evergreen type vegetation. Despite receiving low annual rainfall in the eastern plains, most *kaan* forests are semi-evergreen, dominated by luxuriant growth of climax evergreen species. However, forests other than *kaan* forests may also be dry and

Figure 5. Some rare, endangered and threatened plant species of *kaan* forests of Sagar taluk. (**a**) *Diospyros paniculata* (Ebenaceae); (**b**) *Adenia hondala* (Passifloraceae); (**c**) *Myristica dactyloides* (Myristicaceae); (**d**) *Knema attenuata* (Myristicaceae); (**e**) *Saraca asoca* (Caesalpiniaceae) (Photo by Shrikant Gunaga and R. Vasudeva).

moist deciduous, and dominated by secondary and pioneer species (Chandran and Hudges 2000). This is primarily due to the prudent manner of protection and management of *kaans* by the communities in the past, which may have lead to the closed canopy of the forest and resulted in the formation of climax vegetation by succession (Jegan et al. 2008).

The *kaan* forests of Sagar taluk, with over 300 species, can be considered as highly diverse in comparison to other sacred groves and undisturbed forest vegetation of the northern and southern Western Ghats (Garcia 2003; Chandrashekhara 2007; Sukumaran 2008; Chandran et al. 2010). This is perhaps due to the strong protection measures and also favorable microclimatic conditions which help to sustain rich plant diversity in the *kaan* forests. The number of species in the sampled area (0.5 ha) of individual *kaans* varied from 49 to 80 species (0.5 ha) which is more or less similar to the other study sites of Western Ghats. However, the highest number of species in the evergreen forests was comparable to 64 to 82 species/ha reported by Parthasarathy (2001). Similarly, Bhat (2000) recorded 31 to 63 species/ha in

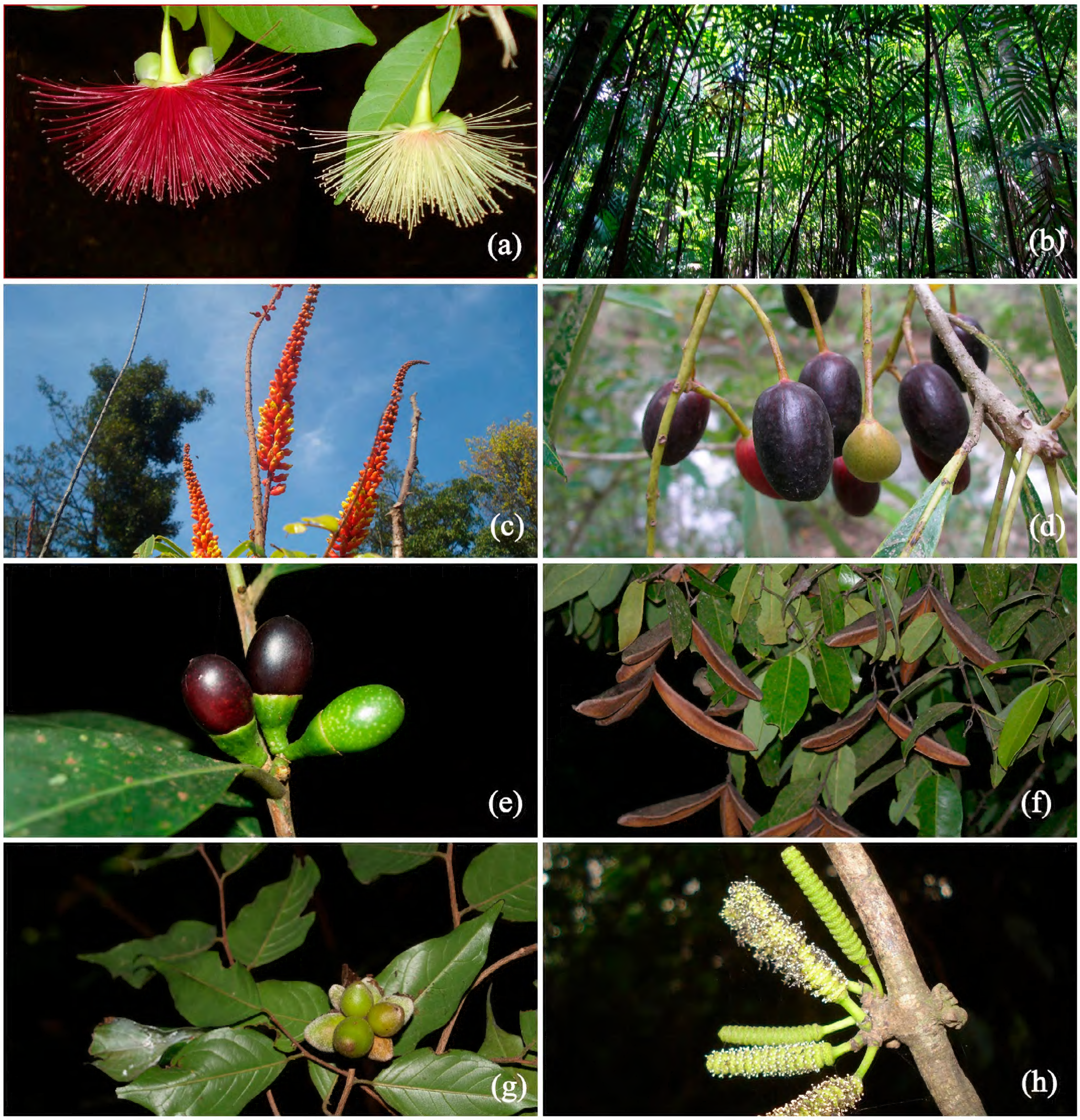

Figure 6. Some endemic plant species of *kaan* forests of Sagar taluk. (**a**) *Syzygium laetum* (Myrtaceae); (**b**) *Pinnanga dicksonii* (Arecaceae); (**c**) *Moullava spicata* (Caesalpiniaceae); (**d**) *Holigarna arnottiana* (Anacardiaceae): (**e**) *Litsea laevigata* (Lauraceae); (**f**) *Lophopetalum wightianum* (Celastraceae); (**g**) *Meiogyne pannosa* (Anonaceae); (**h**) *Gnetum ula* (Gnetaceae) (Photo by Shrikant Gunaga and R. Vasudeva).

the permanent plots of evergreen forests of neighbouring Uttara Kannada district.

kaans are centres of plant endemism in the Western Ghats region (Chandran and Hughes 2000). However, endemism and evergreens were more predominant in undisturbed and high rainfall areas of *kaan*, suggesting the strong protection afforded by communities over the centuries alongside rainfall patterns have influenced the quality of species composition (Chandran 1983).

The composition of rare, endangered and threatened species (RET) among different *kaan* forests of Sagar taluk constituted a good proportion (11%). However, the studies of Boraiah (2002) and Raghavendra (2003) reported 15% and 10.6% RET species in different scared forests of Kodagu district of central Western Ghats respectively. Pooled over all the localities of the present study, the highest RET species was recorded in high-rainfall undisturbed *kaans* (23 species) followed by *kaans* of low-rainfall undisturbed areas (21 species). Clearly, levels of disturbance and the amount of rainfall were the determining factors that shape the diversity of RET species.

In general, the tree layer of *kaan* forests of Sagar taluk was dominated by *Syzygium gardneri–Mangifera indica–Holigarna arnottiana* type. Pascal (1988) classified the

Figure 7. Some evergreen plant species of *kaan* forests of Sagar taluk. (**a**) *Antiaris toxicaria* (Moraceae); (**b**) *Caryota urens* (Arecaceae); (**c**) *Harpulia arborea* (Sapindaceae); (**d**) *Mammea suriga* (Clusiaceae); (**e**) *Mesua ferrea* (Clusiaceae); (**f**) *Nothopegia racemosa* (Anacardiaceae); (**g**) *Olea dioica* (Oleaceae); (**h**) *Litsea floribunda* (Lauraceae); (**i**) *Goniothalamus cardiopetalus* (Anonaceae) (Photo by Shrikant Gunaga and R. Vasudeva).

kaan forests of neighbouring Sorab taluk under *Persea macrantha–Diospyros* spp.–*Holigarna* spp. type based on the criteria of dominance and abundance of species. It is interesting to note that natural population of *Vateria indica* and century-old *Saraca asoca*, a relic population, have been identified in low-rainfall undisturbed *kaans* of Yelkundli and Jambani villages respectively. However, sensitive and endemic species such as *Dipterocarpus indicus*, *Dysoxylum malabaricum* and *Canarium strictum* were more predominant in high-rainfall area *kaans*.

kaan forests of Sagar taluk still essentially possess a climax character, despite their immense use as a biological resource throughout the centuries. Management of *kaan* forests through the inherited traditional systems and sustainable use of resources have created an ideal microclimatic condition in the long run, which permits healthy regeneration and sustenance of sensitive endemic and threatened species. However, most of the plant species reported inside the *kaans* do not occur outside this habitat, indicating their endemic nature (Kumbhojkar et al. 1996; Ganesan et al. 2009; Nipunage and Kulkarni 2011). Informal institutions are largely ignored (Negi 2010), or this may be overshadowed by formal designs like parks and conservation reserves, which are these days utilised for protecting biodiversity. On the other hand most of the world's biodiversity exists outside protected areas, where informal institutions may play a key role in biodiversity conservation (Gadgil 1998). In the present-day context, *kaans* are more recently exposed to exploitative management, leading to the decline of valuable species. Restoring these climax patches would be difficult if they are perturbed by an external influence (Gadgil et al. 2011). If these forests are not conserved in the near future, we will lose a rich asset of biological diversity in this region. Hence, a proper system of involvement of local communities, or affording more powers to them in protecting and managing the local biodiversity of these relic patches, would be a more effective conserving strategy.

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Table 2. A complete checklist of plants of *kaan* forests of Sagar taluk, Shimoga district, Karnataka, India (D, Deciduous; E, Evergreen; NT, Non-Threatened; Vu, Vulnerable; LrLc, Low-risk Least Concern; LrnT, Low-risk Near-Threatened; End, Endangered; Vul-G, Vulnerable Globally; End-G, Endangered Globally; CR, Critically Endangered).

Plant Species/Family	Habit	Distribution	Type	Status	Voucher
Acanthaceae					
Carvia callosa (Nees.) Bremek	Shrub	Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Justecia sps.	Herb	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Justicia wyanaadensis (Nees) T. And.	Shrub	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Rungia pectinata (L.) Nees in DC.	Herb	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Strobilanthus ixiocephalus Benth.	Shrub	Non-Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Alangiaceae					
Alangium salvifolium (L.f.) Wangerin	Shrub	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Anacardiaceae					
Buchanania lanzan Spreng.	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	LrLc	No voucher
Holigarna arnottiana J.Hk.	Tree	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Holigarna ferruginea March.	Tree	Endemic	E	NT	COF 128
Holigarna grahamii (Wt.) Kurz.	Tree	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Lannea coramandelica (Houtt.) Merr.	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Mangifera indica L.	Tree	Non-Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Nothopegia racemosa (Dalz.) Ramam	Tree	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Semecarpus anacardium L.f.	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Anonaceae					
Artabotrys zeylanicus H.f. & T.	Liana	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher

Continued

Table 2. *Continued.*

Plant Species/Family	Habit	Distribution	Type	Status	Voucher
Desmos lawii (Hook. f. & Thoms.) Safford.	Shrub	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Meiogyne pannosa (Dalz.) Sinclair	Shrub	Endemic	E	NT	COF 163
Orophea zeylanica J.Hk.	Shrub	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Polyalthia fragrans (Dalz.) Bedd.	Tree	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Uvaria hookeri King.	Shrub	Endemic	E	NT	COF 134
Uvaria narum (Duna) Wt. and Arn.	Shrub	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Apocynaceae					
Aganosma cymosa (Roxb.) G. Don	Liana	Non	E	NT	No voucher
Alstonia scholaris R. Br.	Tree	Non	D	NT	No voucher
Alstonia venenta Brown	Shrub	Endemic	D	NT	COF 127
Anodendron manubriatum Merr.	Climber	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Carissa congesta Wight.	Shrub	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Chonemorpha grandiflora (Roth.) M. R. & S. M. Almeida	Liana	Non	D	End	No voucher
Genianthus laurifolius (Roxb.) Hook. f.	Climber	Non	E	NT	No voucher
Gymnema sylvestre (Retz.) R. Br. Schultes	Climber	Non	D	NT	No voucher
Hemidesmus indicus Br.	Climber	Non	D	NT	No voucher
Holarrhena antidysentrica Hook. f. non (L.)Wall.	Shrub	Non	E	NT	No voucher
Ichnocarpus frutescens (L.) R.Br.	Climber	Non	D	NT	No voucher
Quirivelia frutescens (L.) M. R.& S. M. Almeida	Climber	Non	D	NT	No voucher
Rauvolfia serpentina (L.) Bth. ex. Kurz.	Shrub	Non-Endemic	D	End	No voucher
Tabernaemontana heyneana Wall	Shrub	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Araceae					
Pothos scandens L.	Climber	Non-Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Remusatia vivipara Schott & Endl.	Herb	Non-Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Raphidophora laciniata (N. Burm) Merrill	Climber	Endemic	E	Vu	No voucher
Aralliaceae					
Schefflera venulosa Harms	Shrub	Non-Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Arecaceae					
Calamus thwaitesii Becc.	Shrub	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Caryota urens L.	P	Non-Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Pinanga dicksonii Bl.	P	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Asclepiadaceae					
Cryptolepis buchananii R. & S.	C	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Asteraceae					
Ageratum conyzoides L.	Herb	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Chromolaena odorata (L.) R. M	Shrub	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Elephantophus sacber L.	Herb	Non- Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Emilia sonchifolia (L.) DC.	Herb	Non- Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Spilanthus calva L.	Herb	Non- Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Tridax precombens L.	Herb	Non- Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Balsaminaceae					
Impatiens talbotii	Herb	Endemic	D	NT	COF 120
Bignoniaceae					
Stereospermum chelenoides (L.f.) DC.	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Bombacaceae					
Bombax ceiba L.	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Boraginaceae					
Cordia myxa L.	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Burseraceae					
Canarium strictum Roxb.	Tree	Endemic	E	Vu	No voucher
Caesalpiniaceae					
Bauhinia racemosa Lam.	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Butea monosperma (Lam.) Taub.	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Butea superba Roxb. ex Willd.	Liana	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Caesalpinia bonducella Fleming.	Shrub	Non-Endemic	D	NT	COF 133
Caesalpinia mimosoides Lam.	Shrub	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Cassia fistula Linn.	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Erythrina suberosa Roxb.	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Moullava spicata (Dalz.) Nicolson	Liana	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Pterocarpus marsupium Roxb.	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Saraca asoca (Roxb.) De Wilde	Tree	Endemic	E	Vu-G	No voucher

Continued

Table 2. *Continued.*

Plant Species/Family	Habit	Distribution	Type	Status	Voucher
Celastraceae					
Cassine glauca (Rottb.) Kuntze	Tree	Non-Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Celastrus paniculatus Willd.	Shrub	Non-Endemic	D	LrnT	No voucher
Euonymus indicus Heyne ex. Wall	Tree	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Lophopetalum wightianum Arn.	Tree	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Maytenus rothiana (Walp.) Ramam.	Shrub	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Clusiaceae					
Calophyllum polyanthum Wall. ex Choisy	Tree	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Garcinia gummi-gutta (L.) Robson	Tree	Endemic	E	LrnT	No voucher
Garcinia indica (Thouras) Choisy	Tree	Endemic	E	Vu-G	No voucher
Garcinia morella (Gaertn.) Desr.	Tree	Endemic	E	Vu	No voucher
Garcinia talbotii Raiz. & Sant.	Tree	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Gardenia gummifera Linn.	Shrub	Non-Endemic	D	Vu-G	No voucher
Mammea suriga (Buc. – Ham. ex Roxb.) Kosterm	Tree	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Mesua ferrea L.	Tree	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Combretaceae					
Calycopteris floribunda Lam.	Liana	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Combretum latifolium Bl.	Liana	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Terminalia bellirica Roxb.	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Terminalia chebula Retz.	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Terminalia elliptica Willd.	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Terminalia paniculata Roth	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Commelinaceae					
Murdannia edulis Faden	Herb	Non-Endemic	D	NT	COF 142
Connaraceae					
Connarus monocarpus L.	Shrub	Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Convolvulaceae					
Merremia tridentata (L.) Hallier. f.	Climber	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Costaceae					
Costus speciosus (koen.) Sm.	Shrub	Non-Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Datisticaceae					
Tetrameles nudiflora R.Br.	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Dichapetalaceae					
Dichapetalum gelonioides Engl.	Shrub	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Dillineaceae					
Dioscorea bulbifera L.	Climber	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Dipterocarpaceae					
Dipterocarpus indicus Bedd.	Tree	Endemic	E	CR	No voucher
Hopea ponga (Dennst.) Mabberly.	Tree	Endemic	E	End	No voucher
Vateria indica L.	Tree	Endemic	E	Vu-G	No voucher
Ebenaceae					
Diospyros assimilis Bedd.	Tree	Endemic	E	NT	COF 137
Diospyros buxifolia (Bl.) Hiern	Tree	Non-Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Diospyros candolleana Wt.	Tree	Endemic	E	Vu-G	No voucher
Diospyros crumenata Thw.	Tree	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Diospyros montana Roxb.	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Diospyros oocarpa Thw.	Tree	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Diospyros paniculata Dalz.	Tree	Endemic	E	Vu-G	No voucher
Diospyros sylvatica Roxb.	Tree	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Elaeagnaceae					
Elaeagnus conferta Roxb.	Shrub	Non-Endemic	D	LrLc	No voucher
Euphorbiaceae					
Antidesma menasu Miq. ex Tul.	Shrub	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Aporosa lindleyana Bail.	Tree	Non-Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Bischopia javanica Bl.	Tree	Non-Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Breynia retusa (Dennst.) Alston	Shrub	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Bridelia hamiltonia na Wall. ex Meull.-Arg.	Shrub	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Croton zeylanicus M. Arg.	Shrub	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Dimorphocalyx lawianus J.Hk.	Tree	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Drypetes roxburghii (Wall.) Hurusawa	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Emblica officinalis Gaertn.	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher

Continued

Table 2. *Continued.*

Plant Species/Family	Habit	Distribution	Type	Status	Voucher
Glochidion ellipticum Wight	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Glochidion malabaricum Bedd.	Tree	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Glochidion velutinum Wt.	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Glochidion zeylanicum A. Jus.	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Macaranga peltata (Roxb.) Mueller	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Mallotus philippensis (Lam.) Mueller	Tree	Non-Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Mallotus tetracoccus (Roxb.) Kurz	Tree	Non-Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Margaritaria indica (Dalzell) Airy Shaw.	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Flacourtiaceae					
Casearia rubescens Dalz.	Tree	Non-Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Flacourtia montana Graham	Tree	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Homalium zeylanicum (Gardener) Benth.	Tree	Endemic	E	NT	COF 118
Hydnocarpus pentandra (Buch-Ham.) Oken	Tree	Endemic	E	Vu-G	No voucher
Gnetaceae					
Gnetum ula Brogn.	Liana	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Hippocrateae					
Salacia oblonga Wall.	Liana	Endemic	E	Vu	No voucher
Hippocratea grahami Wight.	Liana	Endemic	E	NT	COF 127
Hypoxidaceae					
Curculigo orchoides Gaertn.	Herb	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Icacinaceae					
Cansjera rheedii Gmel.	Shrub	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Gomphandra tetrandra (Wall.) Sleumer	Shrub	Endemic	E	NT	COF 135
*Nothapodytes nimmoniana (*Grahm.) Mabb.	Shrub	Endemic	D	End	No voucher
Sarcostigma kleinii Wt. & Arn.	Shrub	Non-Endemic	D	NT	COF 121
Lamiaceae					
Leucas aspera L.	Herb	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Lauraceae					
Actinodaphne hookeri Meissn.	Tree	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Actinodaphne malabarica Balak.	Tree	Endemic	E	NT	COF 146
Alseodaphne semicarpifolia Nees.	Tree	Non-Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Beilschmiedia wightii Benth. ex J. Hk.	Tree	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Cinnamomum malabathrum (Burm. f.) Bl.	Tree	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
*Litsea floribunda (*Bl.) Gamble.	Tree	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Litsea laevigata (Nees) Gamble.	Tree	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Litsea mysorensis Gamble	Tree	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Litsea stocksii J.Hk.	Tree	Endemic	E	NT	COF 109
Litsea tomentosa Herb.	Shrub	Non-Endemic	D	NT	COF 151
Persea macrantha (Nees) Kosterm.	Tree	Endemic	E	End	No voucher
Leeaceae					
Leea indica (Burm. f.) Merr.	Shrub	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Leea talboti King.	Shrub	Endemic	D	NT	COF 111
Liliaceae					
Asparagus racemosus Willd.	Climber	Non-Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Dracaena terniflora Roxb.	Herb	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Loganiaceae					
Fagraea ceilanica Thunb.	Liana	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Gnidia glauca (Fresen.) Gilg	Shrub	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Strychnos nux-vomica L.	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Strychnos wallichiana Steud. ex. DC.	Shrub	Non-Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Lythraceae					
Lagerstroemia microcarpa Wgt.	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Lagerstroemia parviflora Roxb.	Shrub	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Malvaceae					
Hibiscus tetraphyllus (Roxb. Ex Horn.) Borss.	Shrub	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Sida rhombifolia L.	Shrub	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Melastomaceae					
Careya arborea Roxb.	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Melastoma malabathricum L.	Shrub	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Memecylon malabaricum (Cl.) Cogn.	Shrub	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Memecylon umbellatum N. Burman.	Tree	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher

Continued

Table 2. *Continued.*

Plant Species/Family	Habit	Distribution	Type	Status	Voucher
Meliaceae					
Aglaia elaeagnoidea var. courtallensis (Gamble) K.K.N. Nair	Tree	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Aglaia lawii (Wt.) Saldh.	Tree	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
*Aphanamyxis polystachya (*Wall.) Parker	Tree	Non-Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Chukrasia tabularis A. Juss.	Tree	Non-Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Dysoxylum binectariferum J.Hk.	Tree	Non-Endemic	E	NT	COF 974
Dysoxylum malabaricum Bedd.	Tree	Endemic	E	End-G	No voucher
*Reinwardtiodendron anaimalaiense (*Bedd.) Mabb.	Tree	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Toona ciliata Roemer Trecul ssp. *zeylanicus* Jerrettee var. *philippensis*	Tree	Non-Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Trichilia connaroides (Wight & Arn.) Brntv.	Tree	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Turraea villosa Benn.	Shrub	Non-Endemic	D	NT	COF 117
Menispermaceae					
Anamirta cocculus Wt. & Arn.	Liana	Non-Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Cyclea peltata (Lam.) (Poir). Hook. f. & Thom	Climber	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Diploclisia glaucescens (Bl.) Diels.	Liana	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Mimoseae					
Acacia caesia auct.	Shrub	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Acacia concinna (Willd.) DC.	Liana	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Acacia leucophloea (Roxb.) Willd.	Shrub	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Albizia chinensis (Osbeck) Merr.	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Albizia lebbeck (L.) Willd	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Entada pursaetha DC.	Liana	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Mimosa pudica L.	Herb	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Mimusops elengi L.	Tree	Non-Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Xylia xylocarpa (Roxb.) Taub.	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Moraceae					
Antiaris toxicaria Lesch.	Tree	Non-Endemic	E	NT	COF 119
Artocarpus gomezianus Wall ex. Trecul.	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Artocarpus heterophyllus Lam.	Tree	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Artocarpus hirsutus Lam.	Tree	Endemic	E	Vu-G	No voucher
Ficus asperrima Roxb.	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Ficus callosa Willd.	Tree	Non-Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Ficus drupacea var. pubescens ((Roth.) Corner	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Ficus hispida L.f.	Shrub	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Ficus nervosa Roth	Tree	Non-Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Ficus racemosa L.	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Ficus talbotii King	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Ficus tsjahela Rheede. ex Burm. f.	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Ficus virens Aiton.	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Strebles asper Lour.	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Myristicaceae					
Knema attenuata (J.Hk. & Thw.) Warb	Tree	Endemic	E	LrnT	No voucher
Myristica dactyloides Gaertn.	Tree	Non-Endemic	E	Vu	No voucher
Myrsinaceae					
Embelia tsjeriam-cottam Roem. & Schult. DC.	Shrub	Non-Endemic	D	LrnT	No voucher
Myrtaceae					
Eugenia macrosepala Duthie	Shrub	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Syzygium caryophyllatum (L.) Alst.	Tree	Non-Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Syzygium cumini (L.) Skeels.	Tree	Non-Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Syzygium gardneri Thw.	Tree	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Syzygium hemisphericum (Walp.) Alston	Tree	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Syzygium laetum (Buch.- Ham.) Gandhi	Tree	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Syzygium lanceolatum (Lam.) Wt. & Arn.	Tree	Non-Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Olacaceae					
Strombosia ceylanica Gardn.	Tree	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Oleaceae					
Chionanthus malabaricus (Wall. ex G. Don) Bedd.	Tree	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Jasminum malabaricum Wgt.	Climber	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Jasminum ritchiei C.B. Cl.	Climber	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Olea dioica Roxb.	Tree	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher

Continued

Table 2. *Continued.*

Plant Species/Family	Habit	Distribution	Type	Status	Voucher
Orchidaceae					
Malaxis rheedii Swartz	Herb	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Nervilia infundibulifoium Blatt. & McCann	Herb	Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Pandanaceae					
Pandanus furcatus Roxb.	Shrub	Non-Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Papilionaceae					
Dalbergia sympathetica Nimmo.	Liana	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Dalbergia latifolia Roxb.	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	Vu	No voucher
Derris heyneana (Wight. & Arn.) Bth.	Liana	Non-Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Canavalia sps.	Climber	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Desmodium gangeticum (L.) DC.	Shrub	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Desmodium triflorum (L.) DC.	Herb	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Pongamia pinnata (L.) Pierre.	Tree	Non-Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Pseudarthria viscida (L.) Wight. & Arn.	Shrub	Non-Endemic	D	Vu	No voucher
Passifloraceae					
Adenia hondala (Gaertn.) de Wilde	Climber	Endemic	E	Vu	No voucher
Piperaceae					
Piper hookeri Miq.	Climber	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Pittosporaceae					
Pittosporum dasycaulon Miq.	Tree	Endemic	E	NT	COF 137
Poaceae					
Bambusa arundinacea Willd.	Herb	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Dendrocalamus strictus Nees.	Herb	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Ochlandra rheedii Gamble.	Shrub	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Opliseminus sps.	Herb	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Ranunculaceae					
Naravelia zeylanica (L.) DC.	Climber	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Rhamnaceae					
Gouania microcarpa DC.	Liana	Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Ventilago madraspatana Gaertn.	Liana	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Ziziphus mauritiana Lam.	Shrub	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Ziziphus oenoplia (L.) Mill.	Shrub	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Rhizophoraceae					
*Carallia brachiata (*Lour.) Merr.	Tree	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Rubiaceae					
Canscora perfoliata Lam.	Herb	Non-Endemic	D	NT	COF 168
Canthium angustifolium Roxb.	Shrub	Non-Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Canthium dicoccum (Gaertn.) Merr.	Tree	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Chassalia curviflora (Wall.) Thwaites var. ophioxiloides	Shrub	Endemic	E	NT	COF 169
Geophila repens (L.) I.M.Jhonst.	Herb	Non-Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Haldina cordifolia (Roxb.) Ridsd	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Hymenodictyon obovatum Wall.	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Ixora brachiata Roxb.	Tree	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Ixora coccinea Linn.	Shrub	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Ixora nigricans Wt. & Aarn.	Shrub	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Meyna laxiflora Roxb.	Shrub	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Mitragyna parvifolia (Roxb.) Korth.	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Mussaenda bellila Buch. –Ham.	Shrub	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Oldenlandia corymosa	Herb	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Psychotria dalzellii Hook.f.	Shrub	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Psychotria flavida Talb.	Shrub	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Psychotria nigra (Gaertn.) Alston	Shrub	Endemic	E	NT	COF 164
Psychotria sps.	Shrub	Non-Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Randia uliginosa DC	Shrub	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Spermacoce pusilla Wall.	Herb	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Volvulopsis nummularia (L.) Roberty	Herb	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
*Wendlandia thyrsoidea (*R. & S.) Steud	Shrub	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Xeromphis spinosa (Thunb.) Keay	Shrub	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher

Continued

Table 2. *Continued.*

Plant Species/Family	Habit	Distribution	Type	Status	Voucher
Rutaceae					
Achronychia pedunculata (L.) Miq.	Tree	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Glycosmis mauritiana (Lam.) Tanaka	Shrub	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Luvunga sarmntosa (Bl.) kurz.	Shrub	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Murraya paniculata (L.) Jacq.	Shrub	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Paramignya monophylla Wt.	Shrub	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Toddalia asiatica (L.) Lam	Shrub	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Vepris bilocularis (Wt. & Arn.) Engler	Tree	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Zanthoxylum ovalfolium Wt.	Shrub	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Zanthoxylum rhetsa (Roxb.) DC.	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Santalaceae					
Osyris arborea Wall.	Shrub	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Santalum album Linn.	Tree	Endemic	D	Vu	No voucher
Scleropyrum pentandrum (Denn.) Mabb.	Shrub	Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Sapindaceae					
Allophyllus cobbe (L.) Raeusch.	Shrub	Non-Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Cipadessa baccifera (roth.) Miq.	Shrub	Non-Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Dimocarpus longan Lour.	Tree	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Harpullia arborea (Blanco) Radlk.	Tree	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Sapindus laurifolius Vahl.	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Schleichera oleosa (Lour.) Oken	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Sapotaceae					
Chrysophyllum lanceolatum (Bl.) DC.	Tree	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Madhuca latifolia (Roxb.) Macbride.	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Manilkara hexandra (Roxb.) Dub.	Tree	Non-Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Xantolis tomentosa (Roxb.) Raf.	Tree	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Simaroubaceae					
Ailanthus triphysa (Denst.) Alston	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Smilacaceae					
Smilax zeylanica L.	Climber	Non-Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Sterculiaceae					
Elaeocarpus serratus L.	Tree	NE	E	NT	No voucher
Pterospermum diversifolium Bl.	Tree	NE	E	NT	No voucher
Pterospermum reticulatum Wt. & Arn.	Tree	Endemic	E	End	No voucher
Sterculia guttata Roxb.	Tree	NE	D	NT	No voucher
Symplocaceae					
Symplocos cochinchinensis (Lour.) Moore	Shrub	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Symplocos racemoca Roxb.	Tree	Endemic	E	Vu	No voucher
Thunbergiaceae					
Thunbergia fragrans Roxb.	Climber	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Tiliaceae					
Grewia salvifolia Heyne.	Shrub	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Grewia tilaefolia Vahl.	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Ulmaceae					
Celtis philippensis Decne. var. philippensis	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Holptelea integrifolia (Roxb.) Planch.	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Urticaceae					
Aphananthe cuspidata (Bl.) Planch.	Tree	Non-Endemic	E	Vu	No voucher
Trema orientalis Blume.	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Verbenaceae					
Callicarpa tomentosa (L.) Murray	Shrub	Endemic	E	NT	No voucher
Clerodendron serratum (L.) Moon	Shrub	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Clerodendrum viscosum Vent	Shrub	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Gmelina arborea Roxb.	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Lantana camara auct.	Shrub	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Vitex altissima Linn.	Tree	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Vitaceae					
Cissus discolor Blume.	Climber	Non-Endemic	D	NT	No voucher
Zingeberaceae					
Curcuma psuedomontana J. Graham.	Herb	Endemic	E	Vu-G	No voucher